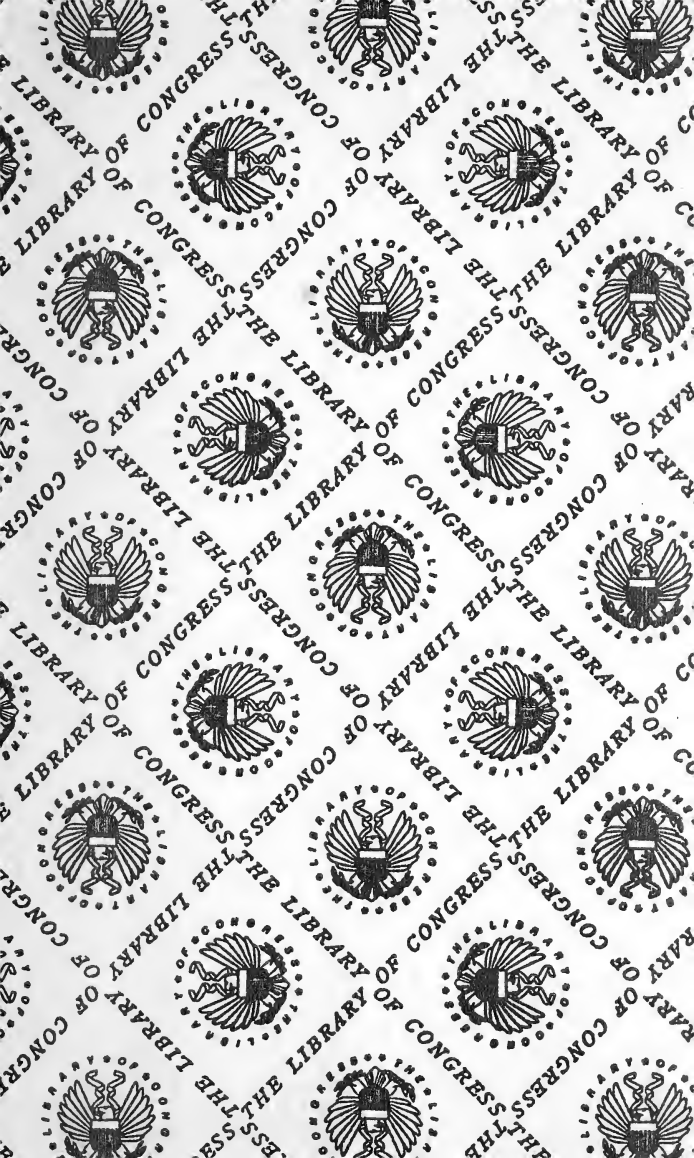


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By Transfer
Geological Survey

MAY 28 1934

DINNER

in Honor of

The Honorable The Secretary of State of the United States
and Their Excellencies

The Ambassador of Brazil

The Ambassador of Mexico

The Minister of Argentina

The Minister of Haiti

The Minister of Bolivia

The Minister of Honduras

The Minister of Chile

The Minister of Nicaragua

The Minister of Colombia

The Minister of Panama

The Minister of Costa Rica

*The Minister of Paraguay

The Minister of Cuba

The Minister of Peru

The Minister of the Dominican

The Minister of Salvador

Republic

The Minister of Uruguay

The Minister of Ecuador

The Minister of Venezuela

The Minister of Guatemala

who constitute the Governing Board of the

Pan American Union

by the

Pan American Society^{inc.} of the United States

May 27th, 1912

at the

Waldorf Astoria

New York City

*Paraguay at present has no Diplomatic Mission.

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MENU

Grape Fruit with Maraschino Cherries

Sorrel Soup, Printanière

Radishes Olives Celery Salted Almonds

Sea Bass, Meunière

Cucumber Salad

Mignon Filet of Beef á la Rose

Potatoes Palestine String Beans Sauté

Squab Chicken en casserole

Alligator Pears, French Dressing

Fancy Ices Assorted Cakes Coffee

* * * * *

Cocktails

Amontillado Pasado	Apollinaris
Josephshöfer	Liqueurs
Louis Roederer, Vintage 1904	Cigarettes
“ “ Sec. Brown Label	Cigars



THE SPEAKERS

Henry White,	Presiding
William J. Gaynor	New York
Nicholas Murray Butler	Welcome
Philander C. Knox	Pan America
Domicio Da Gama	South America
Manuel S. Calero	Latin America in North America
William Sulzer	United States



THE GUESTS OF HONOR



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Dr. Rómulo S. Naón, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Argentina in Washington, before entering public life was professor of philosophy and civic instruction in the National College of Buenos Aires and professor of constitutional law in the University of that city. In 1902 he was elected Deputy to Congress, serving two terms. Later he became Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, and was untiring in his efforts to promote education. During his term of office he established over fifty institutes of secondary education in the country, including nineteen colleges, the first industrial school for workingmen in Argentina, normal schools in all the national territories, and the Superior Normal School and University Preparatory School in Buenos Aires. He also extended the number of popular libraries all over the country, and created the chair of civil and political morals.

Since April 1911 Dr. Naón has served as Argentine Minister to Washington. (In his temporary absence Argentina is represented at this dinner by Señor Don Manuel E. Malbran. *Chargé d'Affaires.*)



BOLIVIA.

Señor Ignacio Calderón, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia, has always served his country with a true patriotic spirit, whether as a promoter of public education or in a consular and diplomatic capacity. Señor Calderón is a graduate of the University of La Paz, where he filled the chair of history for some time, and ranks among the highest authorities on economic and financial matters in Bolivia. He was at one time President of the Banco Hipotecario, and later Secretary of the Treasury of the nation. His diplomatic career began as Secretary of the Bolivian Legation at Rome; he also held the same position at Lima, Peru. He was Supervisor of Public Instruction in Bolivia, and for a time Consul General of Bolivia in New York. Señor Calderón is a scholar and orator of renown, and the author of several works.



BRAZIL.

Dr. Domicio da Gama, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Brazil to the United States, has rendered many valuable services to his country. Dr. da Gama, who, before entering the diplomatic career, had made a name as a newspaper man, has filled a number of important diplomatic positions. He first came to Washington in 1893 as the Secretary of the Brazilian Special Commission, in connection with the settlement of the question between that country and Argentina, in which President Cleveland acted as umpire. He has also been connected with special missions at Paris, Berne, London and Brussels, and in Chile. He was Minister to Peru, and later to Argentina, from which post he was sent to Washington as Ambassador. Dr. de Gama was a member of the Brazilian Delegation to the Fourth Pan American Conference and one of the Vice Presidents of that Conference.



CHILE.

Señor Eduardo Suárez Mujica, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile to the United States, is a lawyer, graduated from the National University of Chile, and has ably served his country in many ways. During his incumbency as Under Secretary, or Assistant Secretary of State for Chile, he had the difficult task of adjusting the war claims with Peru and Bolivia. He served in the Chilean Congress during many years, being Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. He was also Secretary of Justice and Public Education, and Chief Executive of the Province of Atacama, and was the founder of the "Library of Chilean Writers." His diplomatic career began as Minister from Chile to Mexico and Cuba, where he served until lately transferred to the United States in the same capacity.



COLOMBIA.

Señor Roberto McDouall, Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia, was educated in the schools and the National University of his country. Upon completing his studies he came to the United States as Attaché of the Colombian Legation. He returned to Colombia after a considerable residence in Mexico, where he became a member of various scientific and literary societies and collaborated on several Mexican papers. In Colombia he has been twice Deputy to the Assembly of Cundinamarca, and Secretary of Government and Finance of that Province, at two different times Director of Posts and Telegraphs, and acted as Vice-Consul of Mexico in Bogota. After devoting himself for several years to educational work, he was appointed Secretary of the Legation in Washington in December, 1909, and in May, 1912, was made Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia.



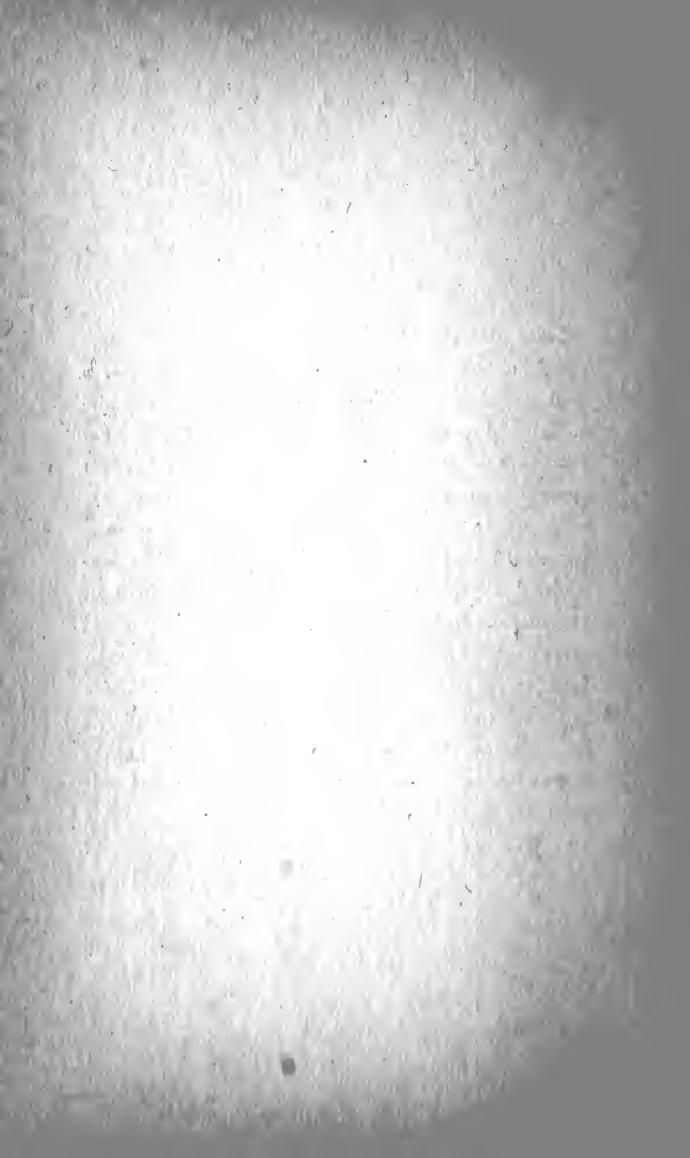
COSTA RICA.

Señor Joaquín Bernardo Calvo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica in the United States, has had an extended career as a diplomat and public writer. Sr. Calvo, who has always been a supporter of public education, established the first daily newspaper in his country. He has been Governor of the Province of Cartago in Costa Rica, a member of the Wars Claims Commission in 1885, Secretary of the Costa Rican Delegation to the first Pan American Conference in Washington, Delegate to the Monetary Conference in Washington, and Minister to the United States since 1896. He was also Delegate of Costa Rica to the Second International American Conference and to the Central American Peace Conference held in Washington in 1907, Minister to Mexico on two occasions and Special Representative of Costa Rica at the Mexican Centennial celebration. Sr. Calvo, in years of continuous service, is the senior member of the Latin American diplomatic corps.



CUBA.

Señor Antonio Martín-Rivero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Cuba, is a lawyer, a graduate of the University of Habana, having also studied and practiced law in the United States. For some time he was editor of "La Discusión", a paper opposed to Spanish rule in Cuba, and rendered excellent service as a Cuban patriot. He has written some important works. By Gen. Leonard Wood he was tendered appointments both in the Supreme Court of Habana and in one of the lower courts, which he did not accept. He came to Washington as Secretary of Legation some ten years ago, was transferred to Mexico in the same capacity, and as such was Chargé d'Affaires for some time. He was later promoted to be head of the mission as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, a post which he held for several years. He was appointed Minister to Holland, but before going there was transferred to Washington in April, 1911.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Dr. Francisco J. Peynado is the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic in Washington. Dr. Peynado is one of the leading lawyers of the Dominican Republic and a jurist of repute. While deeply interested in all matter pertaining to the progress and development of his country, he has held very few positions of a political character. He has devoted his energies to the development of public education, local and national sanitary improvements and of better means of communication and transportation. He has been president and alderman of the Municipal Government of San Domingo, Counselor of the Department of Fomento, President of the Law School, and a member of the Supreme Board of Education. He first came to Washington as one of the Commissioners in the negotiations for the settlement of the Dominican-Haitian boundary controversy.



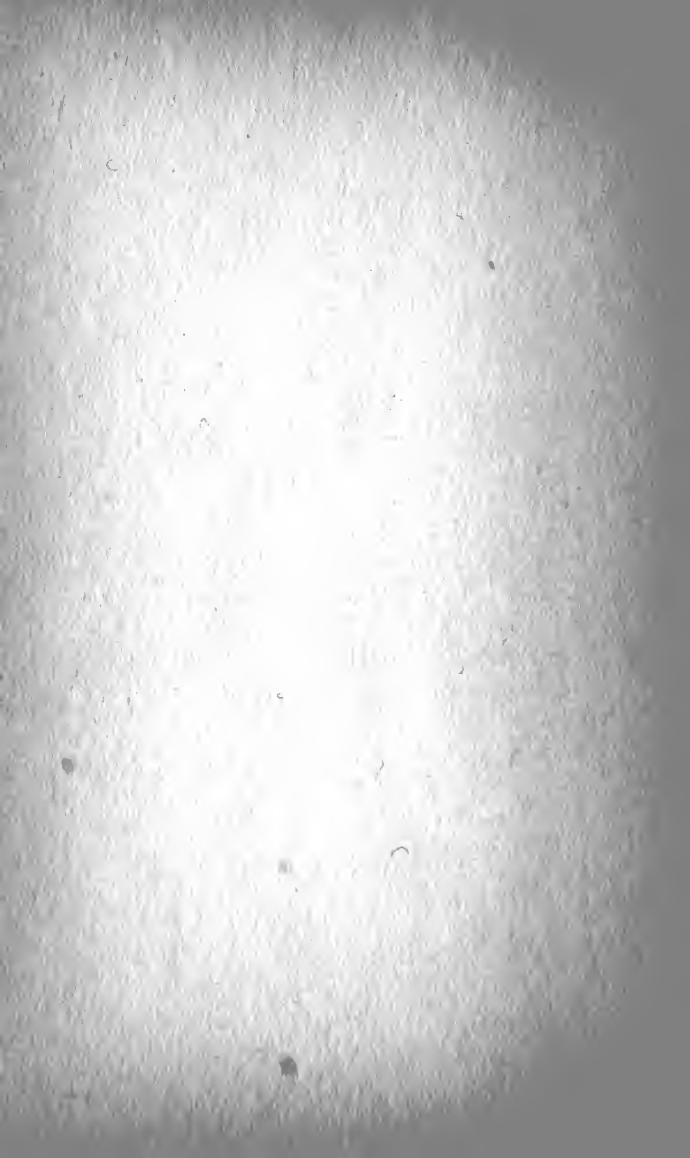
ECUADOR.

Dr. S. S. Wither, Chargé d'Affaires of Ecuador, is a prominent lawyer who was graduated with honors as Doctor of Laws from the University of Guayaquil, where for some time he held the chair of International Law. Dr. Wither is a member of the Colombian and Chilean bar, as well as that of Ecuador, having been admitted to practice in those countries after passing the required examinations. As a member of the judiciary in Ecuador he has been Judge of 2nd Instance. He was a member of the Municipal Council of Guayaquil, and subsequently Assistant Secreatry, and later Secretary, of Finance. Dr. Wither was first made Consul General in Ecuador in Paris in 1897, and was transferred to New York in 1901, where he remained until 1905, having been appointed in 1903 Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*. He was reappointed as Chargé d'Affaires in January, 1912. Dr. Wither is a member of several scientific societies.



GUATEMALIA.

Señor Joaquín Mendez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala, is a lawyer and a well-known writer on literary and political subjects. He began his public career as Private Secretary to President Rafael Zaldivar of Salvador, and entered the diplomatic service as Secretary to the Salvadorean Legation in Paris. After rendering valuable service in that capacity, he returned to Guatemala. Under the present administration he has held several important cabinet posts. Señor Mendez first came to Washington as Envoy Extraordinary on Special Mission, at the termination of which, he was appointed to the permanent mission. Señor Mendez is a member of several scientific and literary societies.



HAITI.

Dr. Solon Ménos, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Haiti to the United States, received his legal education at the University of Paris, graduating as Doctor of Laws. He practiced his profession in Haiti for a time with great success and was for many years the acknowledged leader of the Haitian bar. Dr. Ménos was a member of the constitutional Assembly in 1886 and has held the posts of Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction, Finance, Commerce and Foreign Affairs, and of Justice and Worship, and many other important posts. Dr. Ménos has always shown a keen interest in the public welfare of his country.



HONDURAS.

Dr. Fausto Dávila, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from Honduras, was graduated from the University of Honduras as Doctor of Laws. He began his judicial career as Judge of the First Instance, then successively became Judge of the Court of Appeals of Tegucigalpa and member of the Supreme Court of Justice of Honduras, and was later Secretary of the Central University and professor of criminal and constitutional law. Dr. Dávila entered the diplomatic service as Secretary of the Legation of Honduras at San Salvador, where he afterwards, as Minister Resident, represented his country at the Central American Judicial Congress. He was a delegate to the Second and Third Pan American Conferences, and has been Representative in the National Congress and President of that body. On several occasions he has served in the Honduran cabinet as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction, Interior and Justice.

the institution in civil and justice.

MEXICO.

Señor Manuel Calero, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Mexico, is a lawyer of renown, and has held many public offices of importance. He has distinguished himself as a Representative in Congress, and as such he made the reply to the address of the then Secretary of State, Mr. Root, at the time of the latter's trip to Mexico. Señor Calero began his career as member of the cabinet under President Diaz, as Assistant Secretary of Fomento, and during the incumbency of Acting President de la Barra was made Secretary of Fomento and also Secretary of Justice. Under President Madero he has held the portfolio of Foreign Relations. Señor Calero is a man of literary attainments and the author of several pamphlets dealing with political questions. He is a member of several foreign literary and learned societies.

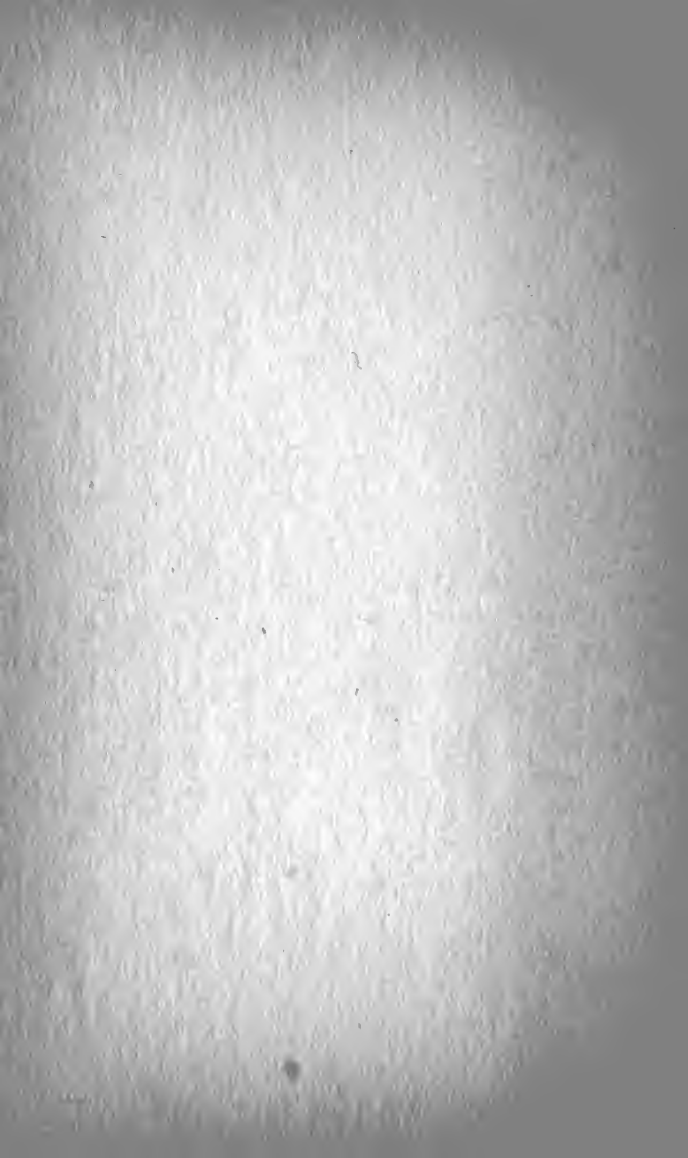


NICARAGUA.

Dr. Salvador Castrillo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua in Washington, is a lawyer of learning and ability and has been on several occasions honored by his country with official appointments. He was first educated in his native country and in Costa Rica, going abroad to study law and continue his education, which he concluded at the Universities of Paris and Geneva. Dr. Castrillo has traveled extensively in Europe, and is the author of several literary essays in French. For some time he was honorary Consul of Brazil in Nicaragua, where among other offices he has held, temporarily, that of Attorney General.

PANAMA.

Señor Ricardo Arias, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama, is one of the leading citizens of that Republic. He was educated both at home and in the United States. He was a member of the Legislature of Panama, Governor of the Capitol district, and Acting President of the State under the Colombian regime. Señor Arias was always a strong advocate of the Canal, and upon the separation of Panama from Colombia he became one of the most active members of the new Republic, although in an unofficial capacity. He was appointed one of the Commissioners to the United States to receive the payment for the canal concession and to negotiate the monetary convention for the Canal Zone. Señor Arias has been Secretary of Government and Foreign Relations, and was put forward as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, but did not accept the nomination. In January, 1912, he came as Minister to the United States.



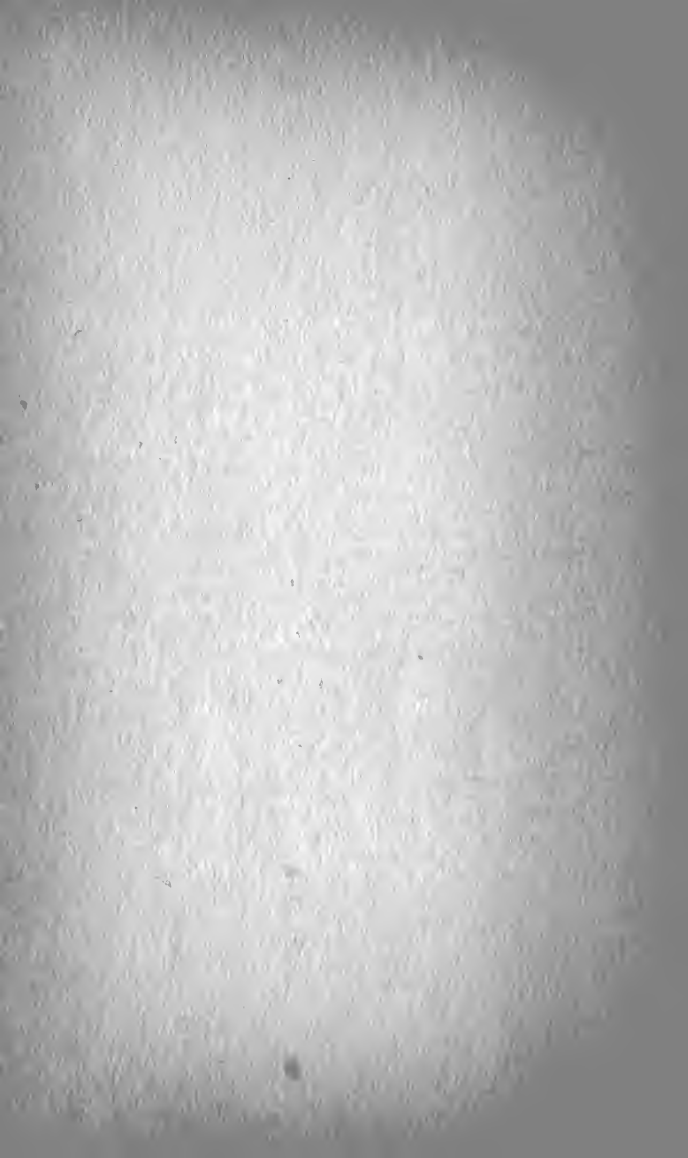
PARAGUAY.

Paraguay at present has no Diplomatic Mission in the United States.



PERU.

Federico Alfonso Pezet, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru to the United States, was educated in England and Peru, and is a grandson of a former President of Peru. He was a cadet in the Military and Naval School of Lima, attaining the rank of Lieutenant of Artillery. He took part in the war against Chile in 1879-83, and was presented with the medal of honor for the action of Tarapacá. Since retiring from the army he has followed a consular and diplomatic career, having been Consul of Peru in Panama, London and New York. His diplomatic career began as Secretary of the Peruvian Legation in Washington, being appointed later Chargé d'Affaires in Panama and Central America and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the same countries and also to Mexico to the Centenary celebration. Mr. Pezet is the author of several important works, and is regarded as one of the leading younger statesmen of Peru.



SALVADOR.

Federico Mejía, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Salvador to the United States, has devoted his life and energies to the study of economic questions, and is considered as ranking among the foremost financial experts in his country. He has also served Salvador in a military capacity, having retired as a Lieutenant Colonel of the General Staff. Mr. Mejía has also been a member of the Salvadorean Congress, Speaker of the House for two terms, Secretary of the Treasury, and President of the Salvadorean Bank, and has also represented Salvador at the Central American Peace Conference of 1897, the fourth Pan American Conference and other international congresses. Mr. Mejía was educated in the United States.



UNITED STATES.

Hon. Philander Chase Knox, Secretary of State of the United States, and Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, is one of the noted lawyers and statesmen of the United States. When twenty-two years old he was admitted to the Bar in the State of Pennsylvania and shortly afterwards was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney. Until 1897 his work was limited to the duties imposed upon him by the active practice of his profession. In that year he became President of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. President McKinley appointed him Attorney General of the United States in 1901 and he was continued in the same position by President Roosevelt. Three years later he resigned the position of Attorney General to accept the appointment as United States Senator from Pennsylvania tendered to him by Governor of that state in 1904 and in 1905 he was elected by the Legislature of his state for a new term. He resigned his seat as Senator in 1909 to accept the position of Secretary of State. Mr. Knox has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Pennsylvania, Yale University and Villanova.



URUGUAY.

Dr. Carlos Maria de Pena, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Uruguay to the United States, has rendered many valuable services to this country, especially along the lines of popular education and economic and financial matters, being active in the preparation of important administrative measures, and in the financial management of the port works of Montevideo. For many years he was professor of economics and administrative law in the University of Montevideo, and later served as dean of that institution. He is also a well-known writer on educational, economic and administrative questions. He has held the portfolios of Finance, Interior, Public Education, Industries and Public Works of his country, and represented Uruguay at the Fourth Pan American Conference in Buenos Aires as Vice-President of the Uruguayan Delegation.



VENEZUELA.

Dr. Pedro Ezequiel Rojas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela, is one of the most prominent public men of his country, a jurist of renown, an authority on international law and writer on political and literary subjects. He has held many public offices in the service of Venezuela, among others that of Representative in Congress, Senator, President of the National Congress, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, or Secretary of State, for five years, 1893-1898. It was during his incumbency in office that, through the good offices of the United States, the Venezuelan-British boundary dispute was submitted to arbitration. Dr. Rojas has represented Venezuela in a diplomatic capacity in Argentina, Chile, and the United States since 1909.



The Dinner Committee.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, Chairman

John Barrett	John Bassett Moore
Nicholas Murray Butler	James M. Motley
Cleveland H. Dodge	Lewis Nixon
Thomas A. Eddy	Charles D. Norton .
James W. Gerard	Charles M. Schwab
J. P. Grace	Albert Shaw
Lloyd C. Griscom	R. A. C. Smith
Ramon Guiteras	James Speyer
Archer M. Huntington	Frank A. Vanderlip
Minor C. Keith	Paul Warburg
Seth Low	Cabot Ward

Sub Committee on Arrangements

CABOT WARD, Chairman

John Barrett	James M. Motley
Ramon Guiteras	Charles D. Norton



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DOMICIO DA GAMA, of Brazil

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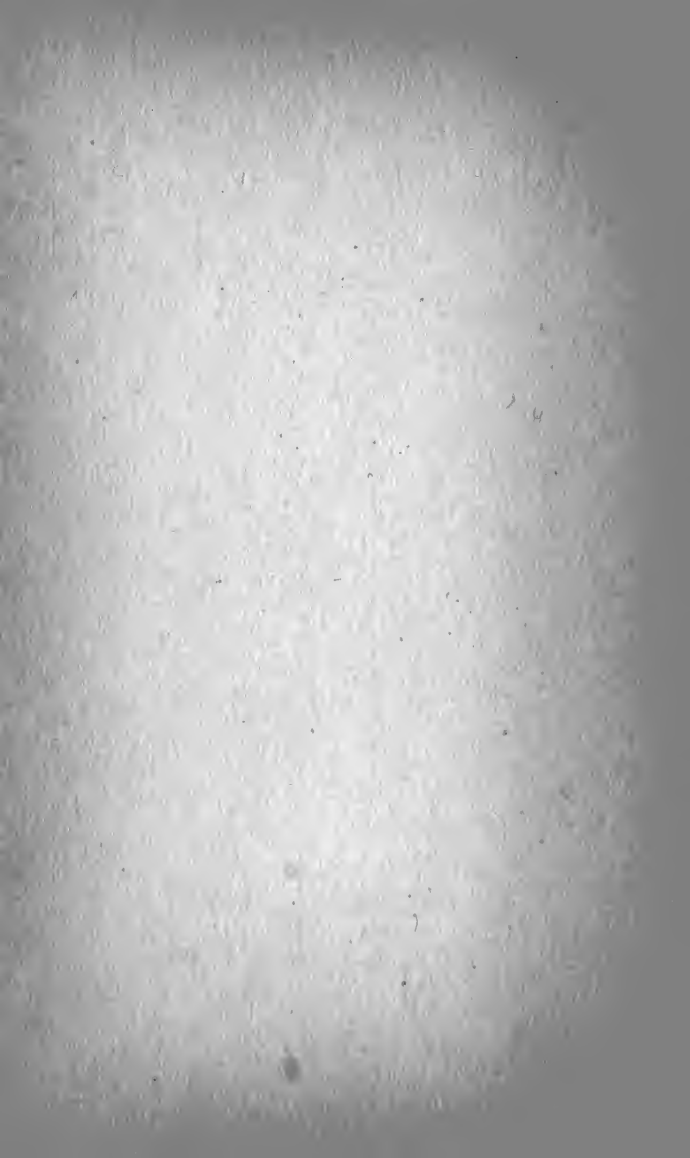
Director General Pan American Union

Honorary Secretary

CABOT WARD

Treasurer and Ass't Secretary

FREDERIC BROWN



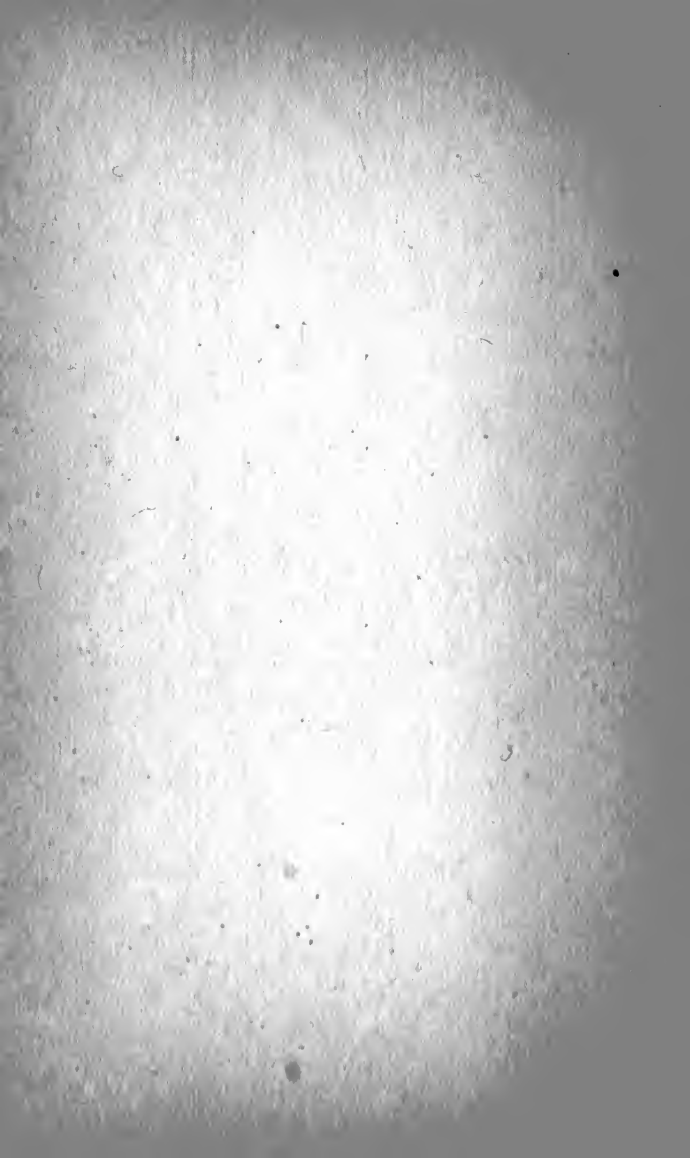
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FRANK A. VANDERLIP	ERNEST H. WANDS
HENRY WHITE	CABOT WARD



THE SOCIETY.

The Pan American Society was organized on the fifteenth of February, 1912 at a meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce, in the city of New York.

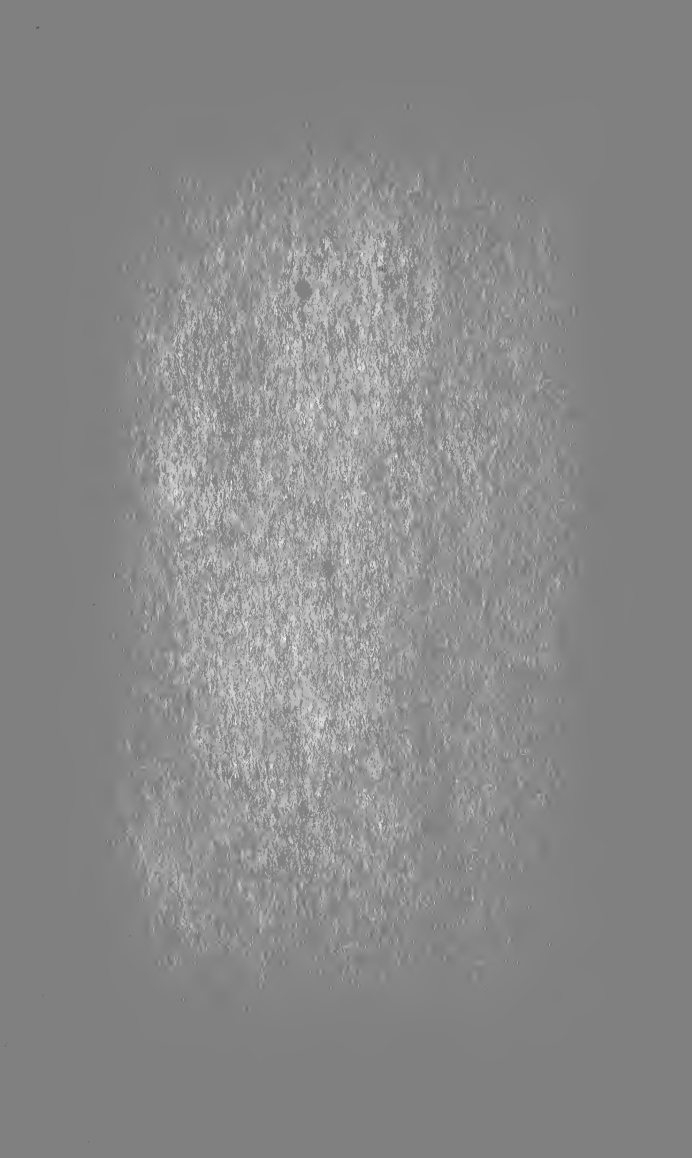


To Promote acquaintance between the representative men of the United States and those of the Latin American republics.

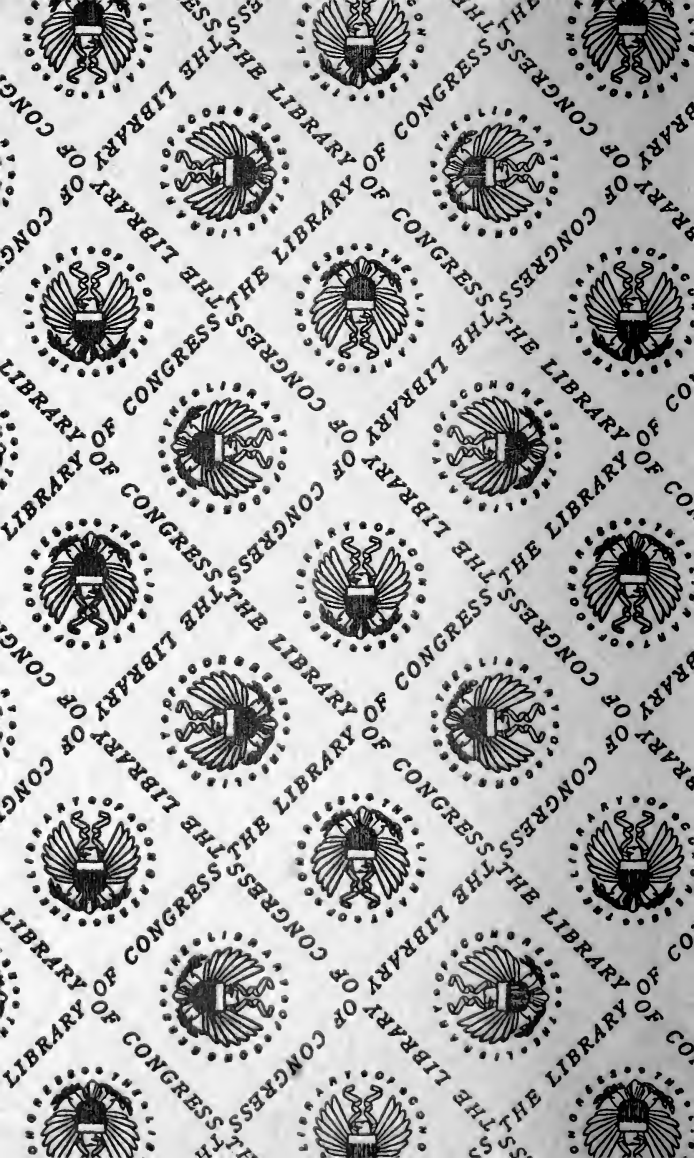
To show hospitality and attention to representative Latin Americans who visit the United States.

To take such other steps, involving no political policy, which the Society may deem wise to develop and conserve good understanding, true friendship, and mutual knowledge of each other, among the American republics and peoples.





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